

*N (Rt Hon Wm Pitt 922)* *D*  
MR. PITT'S REPLY TO MR. ORDE;

BEING

A CORRECT ABSTRACT

OF THE

S P E E C H E S

OF THOSE

TWO RIGHT HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN,

AS DELIVERED

IN THE DIFFERENT SENATES

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

ON THE

Subject of the New Commercial Regulations  
between the Two Countries ;

WITH A

DEFENCE OF BOTH.

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1785

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(PRICE A BRITISH SIXPENCE)

MR. PITT'S REPLY TO MR. ORDE

BEING

A CORRECT ABSTRACT

OF THE

STRENGTHS

OF THOSE

TWO RIGHT HONOURABLE MEMBERS



IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

ON THE

Subject of the New Commercial Regulations  
between the Two Countries;

WITH A

DEFENCE OF BOTH

DUBLIN:

Printed by P. BYRNE, No. 35, College Green.

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**MR. PITT'S REPLY**

TO

**MR. ORDE, &c. &c. &c.**

**I**N Empires composed, like that of Great Britain and Ireland, of various and discordant materials, of complicated and clashing interests, of heterogeneous and unblending principles, it must be always the highest merit in a Minister, as it is undoubtedly the greatest difficulty attending his situation, to harmonize as much as possible, the various parts of it, and to diffuse, as far as can be effected under the circumstances, a common spirit of amity, good-will, and accommodation through the whole. This difficulty, it is evident, must always diminish or increase,

in proportion as a larger or smaller number of these characteristic differences, is affected by any act of their government. If, for instance, a measure were introduced into the two countries, appealing only to the national jealousies of each, it would not excite so much alarm as if it concerned also the national interest of each—nor so much from these two causes exclusively, as if was added to them an invasion of some favourite prejudice, or established prepossession. What, then, are we to say of a Minister, who has had the combined influence of *all* these considerations to contend with—who, amongst other difficulties of common apprehension and reciprocal jealousy, has had to persuade one country, that it was put in possession of its natural rights, without even a conception on the part of the donor, that a price either ought or was seriously intended to be taken—who had to convince the other, that the direliction of all it held sacred, its pride, its authority, and its wealth, was not so much as thought of without the reciprocation of an adequate advantage—who had therefore incongruities, not only of the most obvious and public, but of the most alarming and dangerous nature to reconcile, and yet has had the dexterity, the

manage-

management, the ability, and let me add the good fortune too, to convince both, and for the present at least, to satisfy both?

How shall we express our admiration of the powerful and double edged policy of that man, who stepping to-day from Holyhead to Dublin, informs the people, assembled there in solemn convention, through the medium only of an all-subservient agent—"What I have given you is  
 " YOUR OWN—You are not bartering your *own*  
 " revenue for your *own* rights, nor paying a  
 " price to man for that which God has given  
 " you. You receive *every thing*, and are called  
 " upon to give *nothing*, without indeed your  
 " voluntary generosity shall incline you to it.  
 " The Commutation you are asked for, is a  
 " *nominal* Commutation—employ the source of  
 " it, if you please, in bounties, to your own  
 " commerce, in the promotion of your own  
 " wealth. England has no claim upon you till  
 " you have satisfied yourselves and when you  
 " have, if you should bestow upon her any por-  
 " tion of the residue, she will thank Heaven  
 " and you and be happy"—who stepping back  
 again from Dublin to Holyhead, and finding  
 himself once more fairly on English ground,  
 should



should thus deliver himself in the face of the Senate, and of the community. "What you  
 " have given to Ireland, you have given for a  
 " price—they shall make ample payment for  
 " every thing they receive. The gift, as they  
 " deem it, with which you have apparently  
 " presented them, is a paltry and a worthless  
 " gift, for, of the greatest and best part of it,  
 " they were previously in possession; yet the  
 " remuneration, which you are on your part  
 " to receive, is great and important—it shall  
 " be wrung from *their* vitals, and terminate  
 " in *your* felicity."

If this conduct, exquisitely political as it is, should strike some people as a desertion of sincerity, or an encroachment upon exact consistency, let it be asked—Is sincerity a higher virtue than patriotism? Is it of more consequence to be consistent, *than* to secure the tranquility of eight millions of people? Now let any man of common understanding, or the most limited information, ask himself this plain question—Supposing this difference of representation not to have been made, but that the same language had been precisely maintained in both countries, or that the scene of its application had been reversed,

fed, what might, nay, what must have been the consequences in each?—Supposing the British Minister in Ireland, to have arisen in his place in the Senate there, and to have spoken in the manner and substance which fell from his higher counterpart in England—suppose him to have said :

GENTLEMEN,

“I am about to confer upon you a donation, the best and most important part of which you enjoy already. I am prepared to introduce into this Assembly the outlines of a system, which shall *not* make the kingdom of Ireland the EM-PORIUM of *trade*—which shall *not* enable Ireland to *rival* Great Britain in her commerce—which shall *not* give the former, the power of supplying the latter, with the articles of her own manufacture, or which shall afford her any single accession of political blessings, which she had not before ; and, Gentlemen, for these inestimable advantages, I expect you to make a national mortgage upon your civil establishment—to grant a *post obit* upon your hereditary revenue—and to convey to Great Britain, the entire reversionary interest which you may have, after the discharge of a certain incumbrance, and that  
a small

a small one, in all those possessions, which were left by your ancestors for the support of your family mansion, and the dignity of your internal expenditure; and this I look upon only as a fair and equitable compensation for such superlative generosity, as that which I have described to you."

This is precisely the language which the Minister held in England; but the question is, would it have been safe to have held this language in Ireland?—Let no man think so poorly of Mr. *Orde's* prudence, as to suppose, for a moment, that any thing bearing the remotest similitude to such a declaration as the above, could have escaped his discreet lips in the Irish House of Commons.

Now, on the other hand, let us suppose (if the insult even of an hypothesis of such a nature can be given to Great Britain) that the Minister here, had assumed the language which, in another situation, and under the local protection of another character, he made use of in Ireland—Suppose him to have congratulated a British Senate on "*the sacrifices*" which Great Britain had made to Ireland—on "the victory



victory which *affection* had obtained over *interest*—to have informed them, “that the moment was now come when even the reservation of a *just* preference, with respect to Great Britain, would be given up”—“that Ireland might, from her happy situation, become AN EMPORIUM OF TRADE, and EVEN BRITAIN SUPPLY HERSELF FROM HER MARKET”—“that Great Britain had abandoned *all jealousies* for HER OWN MANUFACTURES”—“that the importation of our colonial produce, was no longer to be exclusively confined to British ships or British men”—“that the old and established source, therefore, of the naval strength and importance of Great Britain, was to be given up, and that in return for this long catalogue of unreciprocal concessions, this inauspicious detail of commercial and political sacrifices, Britain was to receive the sum of £ (from the surplus of a source that never yet defrayed its own exigencies) towards the *support* of the naval *force* of the empire, in SUCH MANNER as the PARLIAMENT of IRELAND should direct—in TIMES of PEACE.” ! ! ! ! !

The admirable ability, therefore, shewn in the whole conduct of this difficult negociation, will begin now to be tolerably evident to all the readers of these few remarks. The merit of the transaction they will perceive to be briefly this:—Mr. Pitt says in Ireland, that which, if he had said in England, might at least have cost him—*his place*. He says in England, that which, if his *alter-ipse*, Mr. Orde, had said in Ireland, would most probably have cost him a consideration of a much DEARER NATURE!—By this means the tranquillity of both countries is preserved; the people are lulled, at least for a time; and while each is flattered, both are easy. The enthusiast in Ireland, mad with the hopes and wishes of political reformation, declines into inactive moderation, under the idea, that Ireland is to be the mart of commerce, and, by almost inevitable consequence, the seat of empire—the more cautious and discriminating merchant in Great Britain, doubts the immediate convictions which present themselves to his mind, of the diminution of his trade, and the danger to his credit, while he is partly embarrassed by the obscure promise of some future compensation, and partly relieved by the solemn declarations of Mr. Pitt, that no possible advantage

tage can arise to Ireland from the regulations he has now proposed to her. The vanity of mercantile importance absorbs in one country, the insane fury of parliamentary *melioration*, while the distant and ambiguous notion of ample and complete remuneration—the hope of *something after death* puzzles the will of the English, and delivers them over to the full influence of all their characteristic sanguineness, and all that happy and unrestrained confidence which they are for ever inclined to repose, with implicit credit, in futurity.

Thus both countries are maintained in a state of internal comfort with respect to themselves, and reciprocal reliance with respect to each other. And this brings me now to the position with which I set out, that the chief merit that can by possibility, exist in the principal Minister of such an empire as this, arises from the happy diffusion of general quiet, which he may contrive to extend amongst all the component parts of it. I revert now also to my assertion, that this proof of supreme excellence in a Minister, has been abundantly displayed by Mr. Pitt, in the course of the commercial negotiation between Great Britain and Ireland, in as



much as he has been able to handle a most irritable subject without producing all the inflammation that might fairly have been expected from it—has contrived to *insult* both countries without extravagantly offending either, and has preserved the general harmony of the whole, by the flattest contradiction in his representation to each of the parts.

To maintain this panegyric of the Minister, however, upon the solid basis of fact, it will be now necessary to select the more striking passages in the several speeches of Mr. ORDE, and Mr. PITT, and to submit the essence and the substance of them, face to face, to the eye of the reader, in immediate and direct contrast, that he may the better and more easily be satisfied of the truth of our assertions, and the consequent propriety of this eulogium. We shall only add, that if any sceptick in politics should be unmannerly enough to suspect the veracity or accuracy of this selection, he may satisfy himself completely by a reference to ALL the diurnal publications of those days, and of those countries, when and where the respective speeches were delivered. In the mean time I have affected no mystery in the sources of my information, but  
have

have fairly appealed to, and mentioned the fountains from whence I have collected my authorities, that every reader might have the public opportunity of convincing himself, or convicting me.

The

The Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon.  
 THOMAS ORDE, as delivered in the Irish  
 House of Commons, on the 7th of February,  
 1785.

—Ireland, however, will make allowance for the *constant* solicitude with which Great Britain has guarded for herself a preference in the *Laws of Navigation*. The *unfavourable* construction of the Navigation Act is *now* for ever abolished—the British market is *now* open to the subject of Ireland—and they may supply it on the same terms that it is supplied by the British merchants themselves.—

*Freeman's Journal.*



The *Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, as delivered in the House of Commons of Great Britain, on the 21st of February, 1785.*

—Having said this, he went into a discussion of the object of the Navigation Act, and stated that at present, without any further concession, that country could legally do every thing that it had been held as alarming that it should do hereafter. He explained this assertion, by appealing to every gentleman present, whether, in the view of the Navigation Act, the ships of Ireland were not as fully considered to be British ships, as those built in our own ports—consequently they had a right to every privilege under the Navigation Act, that the ships of Great Britain could claim. By the *inconsiderate* concessions that had been made to Ireland in the different Administrations of Lord NORTH and Mr. FOX, Ireland could, *at that instant* do all that was apprehended, as far as there being NO LEGAL RESTRICTION over her, amounted to a practicability of doing it; and the *proposed system of intercourse*, he said, would not give her that practicability in a greater degree, than it *at present* existed.

*Morning Chronicle.*

No

Mr. O R D E.

The moment, I trust, is come, when that victory (viz. the victory of *Affection* over *Self-interest*) will be made complete—when the reservation even of a just preference *will be given up*. It is not my purpose to attempt in this place a detail of the **ADVANTAGES** *to be* derived from the adoption of **THESE PROPOSITIONS**. You will measure them by your anxiety for obtaining them.

*Freeman's Journal.*

Ireland, from her happy situation, may become an **EMPORIUM OF TRADE**, and even **BRITAIN MAY SUPPLY HERSELF FROM HER MARKET.**

*Freeman's Journal.*

—Nor

Mr. P I T T.

No sacrifices are made—no desertion of interest to this country is conceded, that was not previously granted in the rash concessions of the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman. *We give up nothing* that was not given up in their successive Administrations, when in conceding to Ireland the local and commercial interests of Great Britain, they neglected the just opportunity of a proper return from Ireland, which it was their duty to have obtained. That as *little more* was now *practicable* to be given, so the policy of this country required that a just and permanent equivalent should be made, for all the concessions both of former Administrations, and the present.

*Morning Post.*

He ridiculed the ideas that had been adopted by several, and, in consequence of that adoption, had been diffused all over the kingdom, and sent, doubtless, into every corner of it—that if the propositions that had been submitted to the Parliament of Ireland, and read to the Committee that day, were acted upon, and

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framed



Mr. O R D E

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Monday Feb.

He ridiculed the idea that had been adopted of tolerating, and the consequences of that adoption, had been allowed all over the Kingdom, and sent doublets, into every corner of it, that if the propositions that had been submitted to the Parliament of Ireland, and read to the Committee that day, were acted upon, and framed

Mr. PITT.

framed into laws, Ireland would become the MART of Europe, and an EMPORIUM, as *it had been affected* to be called, of all the manufactures and produce of Great Britain and her colonies. HE TOOK PAINS TO EXPOSE THE FALLACY OF THIS SUPPOSITION, AND ARGUED THE VERY GREAT IMPROBABILITY OF IRELAND'S EVER BECOMING THE RIVAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*Morning Chronicle.*

—Again—At any rate, neither in point of navigation, nor in point of trade, was it to be apprehended that the Irish would soon be able to cope with us, and, in the mean time, Great Britain would derive great and substantial advantages.—

*Morning Chronicle.*

—Again—He was aware that many Gentlemen were under great apprehensions that Ireland, in consequence of the extension of commercial benefits and her local advantages, would become the MART or EMPORIUM of *Europe*—  
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## MR. ORDE.

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Mr. PITT.

but he begged they would consider the matter a little more minutely, and he did not question but they *would soon be convinced*, THAT THEIR FEARS HAD VERY LITTLE FOUNDATION.—She never could expect to supply England with the produce of the Colonies, unless she could do it at a cheaper rate than England could herself—he would examine how far that was probable, and 1st as to *freight*—he believed that the price was nearly as great from the West-Indies to Ireland as to England, and consequently there could be little or no advantage that way:—on the contrary, when the freight from Ireland to England, was superadded to that from the Colonies, the balance would be *in favour of England*.—Next as to *insurance*, he was perfectly clear, that from certain particular circumstances, which it was needless to state then to the committee, it was rather higher to Ireland from the Colonies than to England, and consequently with the addition of the insurance afterwards from one kingdom to the other, ENGLAND would have the clear ADVANTAGE.

*Morning Herald.*

—He

Mr. O'R D'E.

—Nor will it be necessary for me to dwell upon the advantages of opening a free participation of trade upon equal principles, while she (Great-Britain) is aware of the **PREFERABLE COMMERCIAL SITUATION** of Ireland, and the comparative cheapness of its necessities, and the *consequent diminished price of its labour*, **ALARMING heretofore to every British merchant and manufacturer.**

that was probable, and it is as to be believed that the price was nearly as great from the West-Indies to Ireland as to England, and consequently there could be little or no advantage that way:—on the contrary, when the freight from Ireland to England, was superadded to that from the Colonies, the balance would be in favour of England:—next as to quantity, he was perfectly clear, that from certain particular circumstances, which it was needless to state then to the committee, it was rather higher to Ireland from the Colonies than to England, and consequently with the addition of the increase afterwards from one kingdom to the other, ENGLAND would have the clear ADVANTAGE.

—Nor

## MR. PITTM

—He took pains to expose the fallacy of this supposition, and urged the very great improbability of Ireland's becoming a rival to Great Britain.—He laid a stress upon the manifest *advantage* Great Britain would derive from being able to bring the produce of our Colonies directly home, and the manifest *disadvantages* that Ireland would sustain if she brought them to the British market, in consequence of the *circuitous* navigation that her ships must necessarily submit to—and entered into a series of reasoning upon the difficulties that would unavoidably attend the *institution and commencement* of manufactures in Ireland, and shewed that notwithstanding the *low price of wages in that country*, compared with the price of wages here, which would increase as the manufactures advanced, it was not to be expected that *British manufactures could sustain any injury from a privilege of this sort.*

*Morning Chronicle.*

—He was ready to admit that labour was cheaper in Ireland than in England, in *some* branches where the most *rude* kind of work is  
 neces-



## MR. O R D E R

—Nor can Great Britain consider as an advantage of *long duration* to her, the present difference resulting from inferior capital.

Resolved, That for the better protection of Trade, whatever sums the gross hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, re-payments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) shall produce annually, over and above the sum of £ should be approved

Mr. P I T T.

necessary ; but in the most improved ones, it was very nearly as dear as in England ; and, after all, if the labour should turn out ultimately cheaper, there was still a resource for this country, a stipulation in the compact between the two countries, that would obviate any objections on that head, *as a duty might be laid upon Irish articles on importation, equal to the difference in the cheapness of labour, or, in order to lay them under disadvantages, equal to any internal tax paid in England, either on the raw material, or the manufacture. This tax to be, on the whole, equal to about ten per cent.*

*Morning Herald.*

—Great Britain has got so far the start of the Irish, that the *greatest industry* could NEVER ENABLE THEM TO OVERTAKE HER.

The last resolution of the Irish Parliament was not worded in as clear a manner as he could wish—It held out the prospect of a surplus to be applied to the common exigencies of the Empire, but not the prospect of this surplus being *irrevocably* applied to this purpose : and as this

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was

Mr. O R D E.

appropriated towards the support of the NAVAL FORCE of the Empire, in SUCH MANNER AS THE PARLIAMENT OF THIS KINGDOM shall direct.

Thus circumstanced, I think I may rely upon the wisdom of this nation, that they will think the trade which is imparted to them an object worth their care,

I rely upon their GENEROSITY, that they will contribute to the general defence of the empire.



Mr. P I T T.

was with him a *conditio sine quâ non*, he would not call upon the Committee to pledge itself to *any thing* on the subject, till the Parliament of Ireland should *have re-considered the matter, and explained it more fully.*

*Morning Herald.*

It will be a long time before new channels of trade can be opened to Ireland.

*Morning Herald.*

The Parliament of Ireland had readily consented to the appropriation of the surplus out of the hereditary revenue, to the defence of trade; but though he did not in the least doubt the intention of that Parliament liberally to fulfil what had been so readily resolved, yet in a matter of so much moment to Great Britain, HE FELT THAT HE OUGHT NOT TO LEAVE ANY THING TO THEIR GENEROSITY OR LIBERALITY.

*Morning Herald.*

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TO preclude even the possible suspicion of an unfair, or sinister fabrication on this subject, I have thought it expedient to quote, in the very terms of the several writers, those passages from the daily publications that were applicable to the purpose of these Remarks. The final deduction to be derived from them, therefore, will depend as much upon the eye, as upon the judgment.—No man, under whatever description of politics he may rank—whether as the flaming zealot for what is termed General Right, or for the safer principle of hope-inspiring Prerogative, will be able to controvert the position, that all the character which can be derived to an individual, from the most admirable display of politic ambiguity, from the most complete but necessary exertion of self-contradiction, is due to Mr. Pitt, in his management hitherto, of the nice and dangerous negotiation between Great Britain and Ireland.

As there are some men in the world, however, and those not amongst the most unenlightened, who cannot understand a subject so clearly when enveloped in all the technicalities of parliamentary discussion, as if they saw it in a simpler form

form, and conveyed in more intelligible language, I shall proceed to form a very brief abstract of the assertions of the two Right Honourable Gentlemen in the different Senates of Great Britain and Ireland, that the nature of this proceeding may be as broad and obvious as the sun itself; that the merit of a transaction, which will doubtless equal that orb in the benignity of its influence upon the two countries, should equal it also in the universality of its observation, and the general evidence of its existence.

Mr. *Orde* affirms, in Ireland, that Great Britain has made a variety of new sacrifices, and new concessions, to the sister kingdom.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, denies that she has made any concession of importance that was not previously bestowed upon her by Lord *North* and Mr. *Fox*.

Mr. *Orde* affirms, in Ireland, that the Navigation Act is essentially invaded, and in its most sacred points dispensed with.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, asserts, that not an article of it is interfered with by these new regulations. X

Mr.



Mr. *Orde* is eloquent in Ireland on the subject of the great advantages that will be derived to that country from the importation, into Great Britain, of our colonial produce.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, laughs at such importation as impracticable.

Mr. *Orde*, in Ireland, maintains that the sister kingdom is likely to become the MART of COMMERCE, and the EMPORIUM of TRADE.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, ridicules the absurdity of so wild a speculation, and jokes upon what he terms the affectation of the phrase.

Mr. *Orde*, in Ireland, affirms, that labour is cheaper there, and that the manufactures of that country will soon overtake those of ours.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, denies that labour upon the whole is cheaper in Ireland, and asserts, that Great Britain has got so completely the start of that country in the race of trade, that it is *not possible* for her to overtake us.

Mr.

Mr. *Orde*, in Ireland, induces the Senate and People to imagine that Mr. Pitt is the founder of their commercial importance, the great author of their national splendor and affluence, even at the hazard of Britain, and the probable diminution of her political greatness.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, contends, that Lord North and Mr. Fox gave every thing to Ireland; that the absurdity and impolicy of their conduct was—that they received *nothing* in return—that they were prodigal to Ireland, but unjust to England—that the object of his measure was, not to bestow any thing of consequence to Ireland which she did not possess before, but to compel her into an adequate remuneration, rather for the past than present favours—that the true result, therefore, of his negotiation now, was to serve England, not Ireland—was to make the latter pay her just debts, incurred for previous kindnesses, and so to contribute to the public exigencies of the former.

Mr. *Orde*, in Ireland, was of opinion, that an eventual and contingent contribution from Ireland, arising from her progress in commerce and wealth, would *fully* satisfy Great Britain.

Mr.

Mr. *Pitt*, in England, did not like to share with Ireland, only in the progress of her successes, but was for a remuneration, positive, fixed, and specific—for something, which before she is rich she might not be able to afford, and which afterwards might be less than England had a right to expect—that an eventual contribution would not *at all* satisfy Great Britain.

Mr. *Orde* describes the solicitude which exists in Ireland for a REFORM in PARLIAMENT as a *national madness*.

Mr. *Pitt* speaks of it in England as a fair anxiety for the national support of the original constitution—a proper regard for the inherent rights of mankind in general.

In declarations that clash so directly and immediately—in assertions which contradict each other so completely, not only in their terms, but in their essence—that disagree even less in words than in nature and tendency, it is pretty certain that if the one part be true, the other must be false;—that if the one be right, the other must be wrong. I know there are men who suppose, that in downright and evident contradictions, one  
side



side must necessarily be in fault—must have sinned against truth or reason, either from error, or depravity. As I do not entirely subscribe to the logic of this latter position, I am not called upon to decide from what quarter the imputed deception might originate. Nor can it indeed be a matter of much consequence to determine, in which of the two countries the truth was told, as it is perfectly demonstrative, it could not have been told in *both*.

The circumstances attending the respective speeches—their context and purview—the reason of the thing—and the obvious expediency of it, makes it probable, that the Sister Kingdom was the happy scene selected for the preference of truth on this occasion, and that Ireland was the country where the consequent violation of it was deemed, by Mr. Pitt, more polite and secure. I shall not, however, persevere to speculate on a point, in its nature evidently unessential, and not at all within the scope or object of these remarks.

It is enough for me to have proved, upon irrefragable evidence in the first instance—that a **DECEPTION** *has been practised*—to have demon-

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frated in the second, that that deception was a wise, a salutary, a politic, and a *necessary* deception—a deception that has prevailed with both countries to make sacrifices, not only of the most alarming, but of the most disgraceful kind—that has induced Ireland (as Mr. *Orde* well, and not without a wise anticipation of future purposes, expresses it) to relinquish her PHRENZY of POLITICAL REGULATION—to recede from her wild speculation of Parliamentary Improvement—to consent to remain as she is now—the abject and corrupt mockery of delegated power, and popular representation—to prefer commercial pride to civil liberty—external grandeur to internal security—to impose shackles upon the neck, while she gives freedom to the hands of her countrymen, and make the *people's* RIGHTS the base price which is paid for the gratification of the *people's* VANITY—which, on the other hand, has operated in England the quiet direction of its proudest feelings, its most sacred privileges, and its dearest interests—has induced her to make another, and that an independent country, the repository of her wealth, her commerce, and her power—to put *British* laws under *Irish* protection—to destroy the medium of

payment

payment in the proportion that the demands  
 upon her were accumulating—to throw away,  
 in the hour of her imbecility and distress, the  
 only means that remain to her for strength and  
 restitution—to establish in this country of good  
 sense, a novel construction of *equality*, which is  
 to be founded on the similitude which bankrupt-  
 cy bears to solvency—which a debt of three hun-  
 dred millions bears to a debt of three millions  
 —which the imposition of every practicable tax,  
 bears to the entire exemption from any—which  
 has prevailed with Englishmen to relinquish their  
 most rooted superstitions, and to *bow their flag*  
 even to an inferior kingdom—to make a volun-  
 tary abdication of her naval supremacy, to sur-  
 render, by inevitable consequence, the place  
 she holds in the rank of nations—and to con-  
 sign herself therefore at once to the compli-  
 cated misery of exterior contempt and internal  
 poverty. These are the effects worked by this  
 exquisite manœuvre—this ever to be admired  
 trick, in the separate and distinct branches  
 of the empire. Its operation upon the whole  
 general body has not been less marvellous,  
 nor less salutary. We have not yet heard of  
 any of the common consequences resulting  
 from



from national sacrifices or national insults.— No meetings have been held—no remonstrances fabricated—no apprehensions intimated—no prayers addressed—no universal consternation excited—no assemblages of insane patriots inflamed with the *mania* of Parliamentary Reform, have been in Ireland, to adopt moderate measures for the prevention of the barter of their civil immunities. And why? because the madness of commercial splendor exceeds even the madness of political reform. No great bodies of respectable merchants have met in England, to form a spirited or vigorous resistance, to a measure so obviously directed against their existence, as that with which Mr. *Orde* has menaced them in Ireland. And why? Because the Minister in England retracts what he said in Ireland, and denies his being responsible before a British judicature for any act of his own in another country. A plea, clearly founded on the law of nations, and the municipal usages at present subsisting between the two countries.

Thus all is well—all is comfortable—all is tranquil. Though the members may be injured, the body is at rest. Concession and Good-humour usurp the places of Resentment and Interest.

est. The one kingdom relinquishes its wealth without a serious attempt even at objection; the other abandons its very chance of an honourable legislature, not only without an objection, but with triumph; and all this through the dexterous application of a little *Deception* !!!—At a *pious fraud* like this, even the purity and devotion of a KING perhaps may laugh. Those who do not, must have resigned all sense, at least of proverbial wisdom, and have erased both from their heart and memory, that best of all recorded adages—“ *A SHORT Life and a MERRY one.*”

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# PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

THERE are a few considerations peculiarly the objects of *your* attention. You have seen the irreconcilable incongruity of the descriptions given of your proposed commercial adjustment by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Orde ; consider now with yourselves,

Which country is most connected with Mr. Pitt ? *England.*

Which country demands most consideration from Mr. Pitt ? *England.*

Which country could most powerfully resent a sacrifice of any advantage against Mr. Pitt ? *England.*

Who framed the plan of adjustment ? *Mr. Pitt.*

Who is most likely to understand the effects of his own plan ? *Mr. Pitt.*

Who states it to be in favour of England ? *Mr. Pitt.*

Who

Who states it to be a nugatory and verbal concession to Ireland? *Mr. Pitt.*

Who gave the latest explanation of this plan?

*Mr. Pitt.*

Who has the power between the two men of

over-ruling the other? *Mr. Pitt.*

Who has the final power of forcing forward or totally suppressing the plan? *Mr. Pitt.*

Which country is most connected with Mr.

**ALAS! POOR IRELAND!!!**

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